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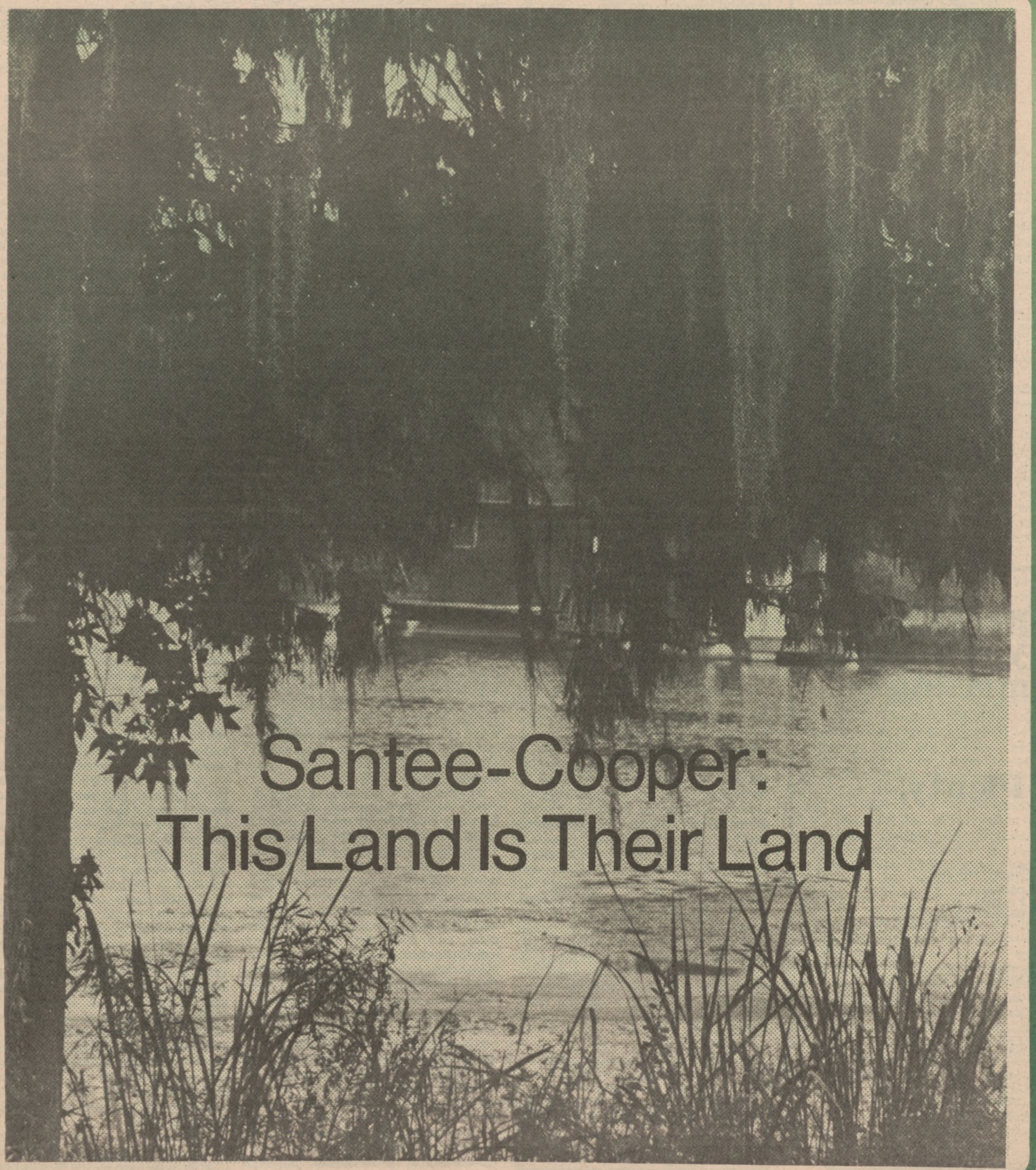

Santee-Cooper: This Land Is Their Land

osceola

"This script, it seems to me, is the work of professionals who yearned to be as charming as inspired amateurs can sometimes be."

Kurt Vonnegut, Jr.
"Between Time and Timbuktu"

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'All them politicians live up there...'

by John Norton

Red Hodge squatted on the bench of one of his picnic tables at Stumphole Landing and stared out across Lake Marion toward the mile-long stand of dead cypress trees half-submerged in the waters of the lake. "On this side of those dead trees is where the Santee River bed is at. It runs right along there." He took another drink of his Blue Ribbon and stared up at the sky. "When it's not cloudy like this the sunset turns all them dead trees white as snow. It's the most beautiful thing you ever saw. Just ain't no way to describe it to you; you'd have to see it for yourself. I think this is one of the prettiest spots in the world. I came here in '58, and it ain't t been easy to get along, but I ain't leaving. I wouldn't trade one of your whole damn cities for this one little spot."

Hodge runs a small boat landing on property he leases from the Public Service Authority on the upper end of Lake Marion in Calhoun County. When he first moved to the lakeside, he didn't have many neighbors, but since that time, two public subdivisions, leased by the PSA, have sprung up on either side. Calhoun subdivision, situated on the low side of Stumphole Landing, has about 100 lots, most of which have houses or trailers on them. On the high side is a much smaller subdivision, appropriately named High Hill. "Yeah, all them politicians live up there," Hodge explained. "I know 'em all. They come down here and eat my wife's cooking. The Secretary of State's got aplace up there, and Mr. Patterson...what's he? Oh yeah, the state treasurer. You see that boat over there? That's General Pinckney's boat. I keep it here for him. He used to be adjutant general for South Carolina. And there's some more politicians up there. I know 'em all. They love to come down here and eat with us.

*****

High Hill is one of 53 subdivisions containing lots which are leased by the South Carolina Public Service Authority., the state corporation which controls much of the land immediately surrounding Lakes Marion and Moultrie in Sumter, Calhoun, Clarendon, Orangeburg, and Berkeley Counties. The Authority was created in 1934 "to construct and operate the Santee-Cooper hydro-electric and navigation system," a task which includes "the production of electricity, navigation, flood control, reforestation, recreational facilities and other related activities." The Authority's land-use policies were challenged this week in a suit brought by four Columbia environmentalists. The suit contends that PSA has carried out a development policy over the years which has and will continue "to change or alter the natural aspects, features, characteristics, or values of the area from one of heavily forested hardwood swamp and bountiful fishing lakes to that of a deforested flood plain or an over-commercialized or industrialized area having little or no value for the purpose of recreation or the enjoyment of the natural aspects of the area." In particular, the environmental suit challenges PSA's right to sell off timber, to lease and sell land to individuals and corporations for private and commercial recreational development, and the PSA practice of offering industry choice sites at bargain prices.

Yes,
HUNTINGTON
has no lawn mowers

The suit specifically challenges a new development planned by the Authority for Pintail Island—a 74-acre wooded island at the lower end of Lake Marion in Berkeley County. The plaintiffs contend that PSA not only lacks the authority to develop the island, but that the island, when developed, will be available to a very limited number of individuals (less than 100) (The Butler Island controversy has been raging for over a year; both conservationists and sportsmen have attacked the island development which will, as one sports writer put it, "benefit only the few while damaging forever the outdoor experience of the hundreds of thousands of fishermen and hunters who utilize the fantastic natural resources that have put Santee-Cooper on the map.")

Perhaps the most damning allegation in the suit charges that the Public Service Authority through the years has allowed the public lands around the lakes to be developed in a fashion which is "without standards, arbitrary, capricious, unreasonable, discriminatory, and *tending to favor public officials, office-holders, or persons of political influence...*" (Italics added)

Extensive research carried out by the Columbia Audubon Society and the staff of Osceola gives substance to the charges that PSA land-use policies during the last 25 years have been heavily-tinged with political patronage, and that PSA practices have allowed speculators to reap large profits from what is supposedly public land.

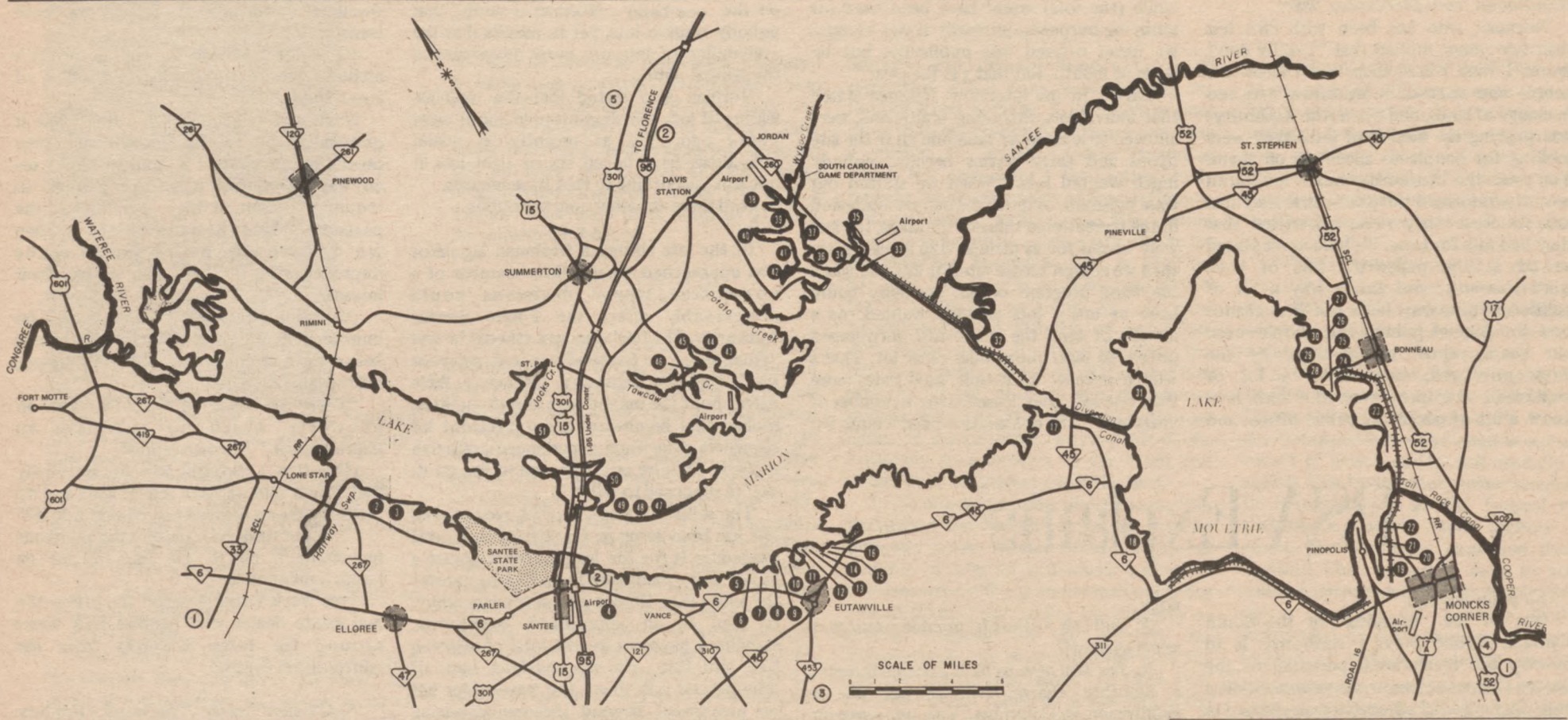
In order to place the research data in perspective, some background information is needed—this is by no meeans a complete history of the Santee-Cooper Project; much of it is gleaned from PSA documents and conversations with individuals representing a variety of viewpoints concerning Santee-Cooper.

The Santee-Cooper consists of two lakes, Lake Marion and Lake Moultrie, which were created primarily by damming the Santee River (at one time the second-largest river on the Eastern Seaboard). As the PSA public relations material explains, Lake Marion is adjacent to the remaining five or so miles of the Santee River, and Lake Moultrie is near the headwaters of the Cooper River. In order to create the lakes (—much of the work was done by the WPA during the Depression—)which cover an estimated 171,000 acres of land, a great deal of property had to be condemned and purchased by the Public Service Authority. When the flooding of the lakes was completed in the early 40's, approximately 475 miles of "natural shoreline" were produced.

The first sales of real estate by the Public Service Authority occurred at the time the lakes were being flooded; most were sales of timber which would have been partially or wholly immersed once the flooding was completed (the flooding was completed before all the timber was removed, which accounts for the stands of cypress and other trees which dot the lake). A few scattered sales of land were made by PSA during the early and mid-forties, presumbaly to individuals whose land had been condemned but was later found to be unnecessary to the Project. In the late forties, PSA began leasing and selling land with more regularity, though generally in small amounts. Subdivisions began to develop—though they really weren't considered subdivisions during the early stages—and PSA leased both residential and commercial lots to individuals for a usual period of 20 years, at prices ranging from $15 to $250 for large commercial sites. The Authority established no zoning regulations, covenants, or standards by which they might control the development of the recreational property. As a PSA-funded study in 1970 put it: "Development along the highways and shorelines has been unplanned, with little if any restrictions regarding land use, development, water pollution control, and road and highway location and design." A quick ride through some of the older subdivisions confirms another statement: "Housing in the SCPSA subdivisions takes several forms, but visually those areas are of an overall poor quality." Old school buses, fitted out as house trailers are common, as are old house trailers whose tacked-on additions practically conceal the original unit."

It is difficult to nail down the thinking of PSA officials regarding the selling and leasing of land during the fifties, but the official version is that the Authority was anxious to see much of its property around the Lakes developed for its recreational potential. It has been said that most people weren't interested in the lake property at that time;waterfront lots moved pretty well, but interior lots went undeveloped. In order to encourage more speculation and development, PSA offered a great deal of property for sale between 1955 and 1957, but the land was finally taken off the ,arket "due to a lack of interest on the part of the public." Lot leasing continued, and individuals were allowed to lease more than one lot "in order to encourage development." Sporadic land sales also continued—deed books in the five counties which encompass the Santee-Cooper project show sales of land at irregular intervals up until the early sixties. Around 1963-64, the state's citizens became increasingly interested in obtaining lots around the reservoirs, presumably due to rising affluence and increased leisure time, plus the advent of the Interstate highway system, which made Santee-Cooper more accessible to the urban areas around Columbia, Charleston, and Florence. By the late sixties, lots were increasingly difficult to obtain and the lack of a definite leasing policy made the assignment of lots haphazard and subject to the individual prejudices of Authority employees charged with their management. A little more than a year and a half ago, application procedure and waiting list policy (as yet unwritten) was "developed" by the Authority, and today the waiting list contains the names of hundreds of individuals who have been waiting for lots to come open or for new lots to be created for as long as three years. At the most recent count, the Public Service Authority had a total of 3,422 pieces of public property under lease to private indviduals or corporations—3,027 are residential leases on lots varying in size from 50' x 100' to 200' x 800' at prices ranging from $15 to $350. A rough grading system has been developed which rates the lots according to size, location in relationship to the shorelines, accessibility, etc. In addition to the residential leases, 330 pieces of property are classified as "marginal"—usually, but not always, narrow strips of land owned by PSA which fronts private property along the shoreline. Marginal property is generally leased for $50 an acres. Thirty-two pieces of property are classified as "commercial" and leased to private businessmen, often to individuals who operate boat landings, marinas, and restaurants, around the lakes. The remaining five leases have been let on pasture land, a practice which PSA says it will discontinue when the leases expire. Most leases are now good for 40 years, with ten-year options, but the PSA's general practice has been to allow individuals to renew leases at just about any point during the leasing period.

To summarize the land sales from the early forties to the present, research uncovered between 60 and 80 sales of land



SANTEE-COOPER DEVELOPED SUB-DIVISIONS

1. Low Falls—Calhoun County
2. High Hill—Calhoun County
3. Calhoun—Calhoun County
4. Bluff—Orangeburg County
5. Red Bank II—Orangeburg County
6. Red Bank—Orangeburg County
7. St. Julien Extension—Section II—Orangeburg County
8. St. Julien Extension—Orangeburg County
9. St. Julien—Orangeburg County
10. Fountain—Orangeburg County
11. Fountain Lake—Orangeburg County
12. Belvedere II—Orangeburg County
13. Belvedere III—Orangeburg County
14. Belvedere—Orangeburg County
15. Sinkler—Orangeburg County
16. Eutaw Springs—Orangeburg County
17. Diversion Canal—Berkeley County
18. Cross—Berkeley County
19. Thornley Forest—Section II—Berkeley County
20. Thornley Forest—Berkeley County
21. Thornley Extension—Berkeley County
22. Thornley—Berkeley County
23. Overton—Berkeley County
24. DuBois—Berkeley County
25. DuBois Extension—Berkeley County
26. Live Oak—Berkeley County
27. Black Oak—Berkeley County
28. Bonneau Park—Berkeley County
29. General Moultrie I—Berkeley County
30. General Moultrie II—Berkeley County
31. Halls—Berkeley County
32. Bluefield—Berkeley County
33. Davis—Clarendon County
34. Clark—Clarendon County
35. Church Branch—Clarendon County
36. Wyboo—Clarendon County
37. Frierson—Clarendon County
38. White Oak III—Clarendon County
39. White Oak II—Clarendon County
40. White Oak I—Clarendon County
41. Rowland—Clarendon County
42. West Wyboo—Clarendon County
43. Clarendon Shores—Clarendon County
44. Gin Pond—Clarendon County
45. Taw Caw—Clarendon County
46. Taw Caw II—Clarendon County
47. Francis Marion—Clarendon County
48. Prince Extension III—Clarendon County
49. Prince—Clarendon County
50. Prince Extension II—Clarendon County
51. Cantey Bay—Clarendon County

by PSA to various individuals during the 1940s, 1950s, and early 1960s. Most sales were limited to small amounts of acreage, with a few notable exceptions.

The official PSA line concerning the selling and leasing of land has changed drastically since the fifties, if the official version can be believed (there is some question about just jow hard PSA tried to move the property during the early development stages). PSA officials claim that the leasing of more than one lot to an individual ceased about eight years ago, around the time the lot boom began. As for land sales, other than some industrial-type land away from the lakes in Berkeley County, no land is now being sold "and this has been the policy for three or four years." "Now there will always be an exception to that," one PSA spokesman observes. "If, for instance a need arose that the Board of Directors felt was in the interest of the community, the area and the public in general, to sell property—they would consider selling it, of course."

*****

Some brief political notes: The first general manager of the Public Service Authority was R. M. Jefferies, who served from its inception up until the mid-sixties. A current member of the state legislature recently described Jefferies' political power during his lifetime as "greater than that of Sol Blatt, Edgar Brown, and Marion Gressette put together." "He ran a political fiefdom," the politician said. Jefferies was in charge of land condemnations during the formation of Santee-Cooper, and the story goes that juries in land condemnation proceedings in those days went into the jury room with the verdict in hand.

Another story about Jefferies says that he decided he wanted to turn Wampee Plantation in Berkeley County into a PSA "clubhouse," and brought condemnation proceedings against the property. The owners didn't mind selling, but not at the price PSA wanted to pay. They went to court, and in a landmark decision limiting PSA's powers, succeeded in retaining the property, which they later sold to PSA at their price.

Other politicians have been in a position to have considerable influence over PSA dealings over the years, particularly individuals like Sen. Rembert Dennis and the late Congressman Mendel Rivers whose power bases are or were located in areas touched by Santee-Cooper. Add to that the members of legislative committees whose decisions affected Santee-Cooper, the members of the various legislative delegations in the counties surrounding the lakes, and of course, PSA's own Board of Directors.

The abuses which have occured in connection with the public lands in the charge of the Public Service Authority can be divided into four broad categories: (1) leasing of prime residential lots to politicians for their personal recreational use; (2) allowing politicians and others to speculate by leasing them a number of lots and allowing them to sell the leases for substantial profits; (3) the sale of PSA lands to politicians and others and (4) the swapping of property to the advantage of such individuals.

HIGH HILL AND GENERAL MOULTRIE I

Of the 53 subdivisions around Lakes Marion and Moultrie, only two have these three things in common: no public access routes to the reservoirs, no public recreation areas or public areas of any type, and a zoning clause which prohibits mobile homes. One of these is High Hill, located in Calhoun County and the other is General Moultrie I, in Berkeley County near Moncks Corner.

As Red Hodge pointed out, there's a high political density in the High Hill subdivision, which is located on one of the most beautiful pieces of property around the lake. Nine lots are currently in use; each is spacious when compared with the average lot in a subdivision like Church Branch in Clarendon County, which has 600 lots averaging less than 100' x 100' x 75'. Some of the individuals holding leases include: Secretary of State O. Frank Thornton, State Treasurer Grady L. Patterson (both of whom serve on the five-man PSA advisory board), former Adjutant General Frank Pinckney, former Columbia policy chief L. J. Campbell, Senator Marshall B. Williams of Orangeburg, J. A. Brazell, brother of PSA director Cleatus Brazell, and Jack M. Jordan, brother of PSA director Barney Jordan.

Campbell and Jordan each pay $200 a year for their leases, although their lots are smaller than those of Thornton, Patterson, and Williams (who recently transferred his lease) who pay only $150 per year. The lots in High Hill are the largest on the lakes, and certainly the most exclusive, yet the yearly rental fee is considerably less than the maximum $350 paid by dozens of other individuals who lease smaller lots in other subdivisions.

General Moultrie I is located on the opposite end of the Santee-Cooper project on the edge of Lake Moultrie near Moncks Corner. Unlike High Hill, where most lots have been developed, only one home has been built at General Moultrie. Of the 20 lots in the subdivision, at least 13 can be tied to Sen. Ernest F. Hollings in this manner: Hollings, through his law firm, holds the lease on the most desirable lot in the subdivision, situated on a peninsula jutting out into Lake Moultrie. Another lot was first leased to Hollings' former law partner F. B. Hawkins. Seven lots are held by James F. Kinney of "Box 129, Sumter," and four lots are held by A. D. Plowden, Jr. of "Box 129, Sumter." Plowden also listed his address as "c/o Hollings and Hawkins, Charleston." The group of lots are being improved "by means of dredge...at no expense to the Authority," and due to the lack of development, appear to be held for investment purposes.

A number of other politicians have used their position to obtain desirable lots of themselves and their relatives and friends. An excellent example can be four in the PSA lease ledger on Taw Caw II in Clarendon County. In 1967, the leases in Lots 39, 40, 41, and 42 were forwarded to the late Sen. James P. Mozingo os Darlington. Mozingo kept the leases for three years before taking any action. A typical entry reads: "Lease approved for Dr. J. P. Mozingo IV—lease sent to Sen. Mozingo and has not been returned. See letter from DLR to Sen. Mozingo dated 3-30-70 returning leases for execution and appears rental for lots 39,40, 41, and 42—Leases approved December 17, 1970." The leases were finally executed in December, 1970.

An examination of other ledgers reveals that a number of political figures have "handled" lease executions on a regular basis, including Sen. James M. Morris of Clarendon County, Rep. David Harwell of Florence, former Rep. Peter D. Hyman of Florence, former Rep. James Coker of Clarendon, former Rep. James Cuttino of Sumter, the late Carlyle Goodman of Sumter, former Sen. Henry B. Richardson of Clarendon and others. All of these individuals have handled at least four lots, some as many as 25 or more. Most transactions took place in the mid to late 60s, many of them after PSA's reported cutoff date for the leasing of more than one lot to any individual. Some leases are listed in the public officials' names; others are listed in various names "c/o" the public officials. (A more definitive list of these and other transactions will appear next week).

Joe Norman, assistant to PSA general manager, J. B. Thomason explained the excess of lots leased to or through politicians in this fashion: "In the past, there have been lots around the lakes which have been leased to people who hold public office. There's no doubt about that. Anybody who goes through our leases can see that. But I think there's a reason for that, and the reason is that the people in public office have been more familiar with the lakes here and the lease program here. And the people who have worked in the Authority who have leased the lots in the past have been in contact with the people in public office. Some of them were in elected office, some in appointed office, and some just held state jobs. So the first people (we) went to in our lot lease program were primarily people in public office. And in years past, as you know, a lot of people who held state jobs were friends or politicians. There's no question about that. Anybody who wants to say that the Authority has leased lots to public officials and state officials—that's true."

(Question:) "Don't you think it goes a little further than that? We've talked to a number of individuals some of them politicians, who feel the Authority has in the past used leases as a method of lobbying."

(Continued on next page)

(Continued from preceeding page)

Norman, who has been with PSA less than two years, replied that "I really don't know; I wasn't here then—but I know the people who worked the legislature were also in charge of lands, and when (the Authority) was pushing the leasing of lots...they were looking for people to speculate on them. You see, the Authority never has, until recently, informed the public that they had lots for lease—they never advertised that they had lots for lease. We have never placed an ad in the paper—it's sort of been word-of-mouth, and that's why a lot of politicians primarily have had first chance over the general public. Our people—even our board, which is appointed by the Governor—well, they know a lot of politicians. Our people on the staff here know a lot of people in public office, and while (the lots) could have been used for lobbying purposes, primarily it was because we never offered lots publically, but by word of mouth. But that's in the past."

Earlier in the interview, Norman stated that individuals, including politicians, were allowed to lease more than one lot in the late fifties and early sixties because nobody much wanted lots. "When we started our lease program, to try to get people interested in the recreational value of the lakes, the lots were leased for as little as $25 a year. Even then we couldn't lease interior lots and when the lease program began, anybody could lease as many lots as they wanted. As a matter of fact, the Authority encouraged people to lease more than once lot. That's why a number of people now have more than one lot—they leased them a number of years ago." The explanations don't quite fit; on the one hand , Norman is saying that nobody wanted lots, yet he admits that the availability of lots was never advertised to the general public.

Norman also stated that the multiple leasing of lots was discontinued about eight years ago. Yet as recently as 1968, individuals have leased six or eight lots at one time, according to PSA lease records.

And there are other contradictions.

*****

In the late sixties, a freshman legislator was approached by a fellow member of a committee whose decisions could conceivably affect the Public Service Authority. The freshman was asked if he was "going down to Santee-Cooper to get your lot." The new legislator, perhaps a little naive about the ins and outs of state politics, replied that he already had a lakefront lot elsewhere. The more experienced politician replied: "You're not supposed to live on it, you're supposed to sell it!"

The selling of leases on PSA recreational lots has been going on for years. The general procedure is for the leaseholder to locate a buyer, gain permission from PSA to transfer the lease, then fill out a lease transfer which is filed in an appropriate courthouse, showing a payment for the lease of between $10 and $25. We are speaking here of unimproved lots where the leaseholder has no investment beyond the annual leasing fee. The leases are of course not sold for $10 or $25; money exchanges hands "under the table" and depending upon the quality of the lease, payments have ranged as high as $25,000.

Joe Norman was asked about the Authority's attitude toward such buying and selling of leases: "In the past, we were accused of leasing lots and letting people make too much profit, so we adopted a policy—the board did—a few years ago that a person has to put an improvement—a dwelling—on the property before they could transfer it."

(Question:) "What is the authority's attitude toward the buying and selling of leases today?"

Norman replied, "Well, we don't like it generally, but we've looked at every possibility to control it, and we don't see anyway to control it, except perhaps to require a person, if they ever transfer the property, it has to be transferred to us. Then we'd have to pay them for the improvements. We don't want to buy their houses."

(Question:) Suppose you had a lease on unimproved property which was signed before the new policy was added. Could you sell the lease then?"

"There are none of the old leases on property which do not have an improvement," Norman replied.

(Question:) "So right now you would say that a man who wants to sell his lease and his property is unimproved just couldn't do it?"

"No, not under our present requirements he couldn't do it. He has to put an improvement on it."

Last week Osceola called the office of a real estate dealer who handles PSA leases around the lakes. Excerpts from the conversation follow:

Real Estate Dealer: "We've got a few lots. We had a good many a week or so ago when we were running our ad, but we sold most of them. What price range are you looking for?"

OS: Are we talking about developed or undeveloped lots?

Real Estate Dealer: "Nah, they are all undeveloped."

OS: Well, somewhere I'd say between $3,000 and $7,000.

Real Estate Dealer: "Well, we've got one or two that fit that. One's up near Low Fall

PSA Explains

by John Norton

One of the "missions" of the South Carolina Public Service Authority is to develop the recreational potential of the Santee-Cooper reservoir. Environmentalists and other citizens' advocates have charged in recent weeks that PSA has failed to truly provide recreation for the general public by limiting itself to the irregular development of recreational subdivisions around Lakes Marion and Moultrie. The accusers contend that PSA's land use policy has limited the recreational use of the lakes to those individuals with enough money or political influence to take advantage of the limited number of private, and somewhat expensive, recreational leases. They charge that PSA has failed to develop adequate public landings and recreation acreas suitable for use by day visitors to the lakes.

A quick trip around the lakes seems to confirm these charges to some extent. It is difficult for the casual visitor to gain access to the lakefront—the few public boat landings now available are overcrowded and marginally maintained by the state wildlife commission—to whom the Authority has passed the task. However, according to PSA officials, a significant amount of money has been spent in developing recreational plans for the future which will attempt to remedy this situation. The overall recreational plan for next fifty years will be submitted soon to the Federal Power Commission in the form of "Exhibit R", a document required by the FPC of all public power projects similar to Santee-Cooper. (An earlier version of "Exhibit R" submitted by the PSA was rejected by the EPC, thus requiring the preparation of the new plan.)

In the following excerpts from a recent interview, PSA assistant manager Joe Norman discusses plans for the recreational future, but does little to counter the arguments that the Santee-Cooper area has been and will continue to be a recreational paradise only for those who can afford it. His comments also do little to assuage the fears of environmentalists who are anxious to see the remaining untouched shoreline of the lakes maintained in its natural state.

Q: Are there plans for more recreational subdivisions around Santee-Cooper? You've got what; 52 or 3 now?

A: I believe it's 53 if you can call them subdivisions, when these sub-divisions were just opened, actually, they didn't have any restrictions—the roads were just cut in at 90 degree angles without any plan. And I guess the Authority was no different from anybody else who developed property in the 50's. There was plenty of it, there was not a great demand for it and the plan was poor—there's no doubt about it. Now anything that developes in the future in the way of a subdivision will be first class. It'll be done with the aid of consultants who have expertise in planning sub-divisions that are recreation oriented. They'll have the features in them that will be designed to authentically protect the environment. They'll have green beltways in them. It'll protect the trees as much as possible. They'll have water and sewer systems in them. They'll have a common community boat dock.

Q: Will the Authority provide water and sewer systems?

A: Yes. It'll have to be at a charge though, a monthly charge. It'll be just like a subdivision in Columbia. You pay a tap-on fee and a monthly charge. Just enough to defray the cost of it, would be all. We won't permit any docks at individual lots. There will be community dock system.

Q: So there won't be any more lots with private piers?

A: In any new subdivisions, no. But under our present leases we permit them. Anyone can build one now that has leases under the present program. But we have to approve it before they build it. It has to meet certain standards.

Q: Do you have any idea of the percentage of lots that have piers?

A: It's high. I think everyone of them would have plans to build a pier. People won't like this new rule if we ever open another one. Now we're submitting a new Exhibit R, and that's a recreational plan to the Federal Power Commission in our re-licensing application. And that's generally a plan for the next 50 years as to what we plan to do with the lakes. Now the old one we rushed in because it was a year new requirement—everybody had to submit one. You know, that kind of thing, and it was the first one. This one is different. There are some changes in it. For instance, the area over at Russell Hill Flats. I think we showed that had recreational potential. The new one, we don't have any plans at all to develop Russekk Hill Flats because that's more conducive to hunting and fishing and wildlife than it is to development. And in the new Exhibit R we have planned to preserve about 70-75 percent of the shoreline. It will not be developed. However, there are some areas that will be controlled by private individuals that own the property. We plan some other subdivisions if they are approved—Pintail Island would be one. And that's a small project. Some people have been critical of it because it is so small. But we wanted to start a small one and do it right, and see how it worked. And that's the one we want to start.

Q: How many lots will that be?

A: Ninety-two. But it will have 2 public recreation areas, access areas, in it, for the general public.

Q: How many subdivisions are planned in your exhibit, if they're approved?

A: We didn't feel like we could plan 50 years ahead, so we broke it down into shares, and really looked about five years ahead, from a sub-division standpoint. Mill Creek is an area which has good potential for development, for example. (Mill Creek is in Orangeburg County). There's some good property in there that's conducive to a combination of single-family, multiple-family (dwellings) condominiums even, if the lake's ready for that. I don't know...we have to have an economic feasibility study.

Q: Would the Authority build the condominiums?

A: No, we wouldn't be in a position to do that. Some other states and public lands have leased property to private developers and then let them develop it according to their plans and specifications. And if we get into that and there is a demand in fact for condominiums, they would again be recreational facilities, like the beach—they would not hardly be year-round. They would be sold, and right now I think we'd have to work it out with the developer to do it. That would get to be a right ticklish situation as to which developer you'd deal with. We might have to do it on bids, or we might decide to subject ourselves to criticism and get a developer we thought was most qualified to do it. He would submit his complete plans for management and that kind of thing and base it on that, rather than just strictly on a price bid for the land, because I don't think that should be the sole consideration. As a matter of fact, a great many states take a great sacrifice on the land to get a developer to come in—you know, in urban renewal projects they do that. Some of our new developments, if we ever develop anymore, will have a combination of maybe a mobile home area, a single family area, and a multi-family area, like condominiums. They won't be intermingled, they'll each be planned, like all modern developments are. All of them will have green areas, common public access areas for the lake, and water and sewer facilities. Probably get paved streets; surprisingly though, some people don't want paved streets around the lakes.

Q: Has the possibility of rental cottages, maintained by PSA, ever been considered? Similar perhaps to the roundette cottages rented by PRT in Santee State Park?

A: Yeah. As a matter of fact, a lot of the homes around the lakes now are leased by the individual during the year. And we're encouraging that. Unfortunately, due to a lack of any standards or regulations when the subdivisions—most of them—were originally opened, the developments are not the kind that a lot of people would like to lease. But there are some nice places around the lakes now—some nice mobile homes and houses.

But anything that's developed in the future will be of the caliber that people will want to lease. They'll require the kind of investment by the individual that in most cases he'll probably want to lease it to regain his investment. Because we'll have restrictions--the price of those lots will run from $500 to $700 a year. Any that are open in sub-divisions in the future, like Pintail Island. So when you've got a person paying $500 to $700 for a lease, plus the cost of his house, and he has to spend $20,000-$30,000 on that, he's probably going to be leasing it to recoup some of that investment, and that's what we want him to do.

Q. What other recreation plans are in the future--are in your new "Exhibit R," other than new subdivisions?

A. Well, we indicate a number of areas on Exhibit R that have recreation potential. We don't indicate what that will be, because at this time, we don't feel like we know. For instance, we have some areas around the lakes that are under commercial lease that are campgrounds, like Holiday Inn Campground, KOA Campground, and they're real nice and serve a real need. They provide facilities for the public through the private enterprise that we don't have to provide and get into commercial operations. And we think that's where we can fill a public need--by leasing commercial property to people who will provide the recreation facilities of that kind.

Q. Now, does this also go for other services? Grocery stores, service stations, etc.?

A. Right. Fish camps, fish and tackle shops, grocery stores, that kind of thing.

These are the kinds of commercial leases we're talking about for the future. Marinas. . .there's a need for some nice marinas around the lakes now, but people are reluctant to spend that kind of money for a marina when you don't have the complimenting supportive facilities, like a motel, you almost need to support a marina. We have a need down here in Berkeley County for that kind of facility, but I don't think anybody's quite ready to put that kind of money in a facility.

We'll probably never be able to meet the demand for lots, and we really don't have plans to. What we want are some first class developments around the lake which will be suitable for year-round recreation and year-round lease. We don't have them now. We have some nice places, but as far as an entire subdivision goes, we don't have it.

Q. What about High Hill?

A. Yeah. I don't know who all has lots in there but I understand the're not the kind of people who would lease them.

Landing. And another is down in Fountain Lake subdivision. All these lots are lease lots. Are you aware of that?

OS: Oh, yeah, right. I understand that.

Real Estate Dealer: We've got some ranging all the way up to $25,000. It's about two and a half acres. They're pretty.

OS: Where is the $25,000 lot?

Real Estate Dealer: Have you heard of High Hill subdivision?

OS: Oh yeah.

Real Estate Dealer: I got one there, and it's actually three lots under one lease. You know if you could get two people to buy it with you it would be a good deal. The lot is a little over 500 feet deep; it's over 300 feet on the front, so it's enough for at least three people.

OS: As far as the lower priced lots go, you've got what?

Real Estate Dealer: I got a $7,000 and a $6,000 lot.

OS: How does the lease transfer work?

Real Estate Dealer: The owner of the lot (lease) writes Santee-Cooper and asks for an assignment of the lease. He signs it and executes it which he has to do before you can buy the lot, then he sends it back to us, with the assignment to you, and we make copies of the assignment and the lease so we can record it. After that, we close it out and the buyer takes possession.

Obviously, the real estate dealer's comments are in direct contrast to the statements by Norman and PSA that the leases on unimproved lots can no longer be sold for a profit.The dealer mentioned that the had *advertised* unimproved lots for sale and they were snapped up—they could not be snapped up if PSA did not give its approval for the lease transfer.

Interestingly, the unimproved property for sale by the deal turned out to be 2.7 acres leased to former Rep. Othniel Wienges Jr. of St. Matthews. The property was classified by PSA as "marginal land" and Wienges was paying only $300 a year for three of the choicest lots anywhere on the lake. (Wienges, was at one time known in the legislature as the "PSA's man." During the Santee Swamp controversy, when PSA was attempting to sell timber rights to the swamp, Wienges led the opposition to a bill to create a special committee in the legislature to study the situation. Wienges was unsuccessful in his opposition and was later appointed to serve on the committee. "Insiders at the State House" say that Wienges decided cutting the swamp was a bad idea and told PSA about his change of heart. Reportedly, PSA officials replied that they weren't interested in his opinion, whereupon Wienges and the Authority parted company. Another member of the study committee says that Wienges was instrumental in saving the swamp. Wienges received the lease on the High Hill property in 1966, before all this came about.) Because the 2.7 acres was classified as "marginal land", it does not appear on a plat of High Hill subdivision. It should be noted that according to Norman, marginal land is almost always narrow strips fronting private property along the lake—a description which does not fit Wienges' leased property. And while the land is being offered as recreational lots upon which houses may be constructed, Norman stated in the interview that "We don't let people put improvements on marginal land."

The Wienges' property is just one example of the small investment necessary to make huge profits on the public land held by PSA. Assuming Wienges sells the property this year, he will net $22,600. Other real estate dealers reported leases for sale on single unimproved lots with prices ranging from $4,000 by a 50' by 100' lot in a 600-lot subdivision to as much as $15,000 for waterfront property.

LAND SALES AND SWAPS

As already mentioned in the introduction, PSA has made land sales of recreational property to various individuals over the years—most often to commercial developers who built small private subdivisions or boat landings. Some sales appear highly questionable so far as prices are concerned. The largest salewas in 1949, when the Authority under the management of R. M. Jefferies sold 2,141 acres on Taw Caw Peninsula to a pair of brothers-in-law, W. B. Davis, Jr. and Ralph Bell, Jr. A portion of the property is now known as Goat Island Landing, a well-known boat launching spot in Clarendon County. The property, which PSA says was sold by sealed bid (though the bids no longer exist) was bought for $65,000 or about $30 an acre. Since that time, a good deal of the property has been developed by Davis and Bell into private subdivisions which will eventually realize millions.

Davis, who has served as director of the Public Service Authority for the past two years, figured in a scandal involving PSA earlier this year. He and a business partner, John C. Land III, who serves on the state highway commission, purchased almost 90 acres of property adjoining Davis' holdings on Taw Caw Creek from a group of private individuals. The land was separated from the shoreline of Lake Marion by a 100-foot strip leased by PSA to the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries and Wildlife, and was therefore unsuitable for waterfront development. The Wildlife Bureau is currently negotiating with PSA to release the property back to the Authority, and Davis and Land were accused of using this knowledge, which had not been made public, to take advantage of a PSA policy which provides that landowners holding private property behind PSA shoreline may lease the strip held by PSA for $50 an acre per year. (The strip has not yet been released by the federal government, but will be by 1976). Sen. James M. Morris of Clarendon County raised the charges concerning Davis' use of inside knowledge and introduced a bill in the legislature to have Davis removed—but his effort was unsuccessful. Ironically, Land is Morris' former law partner, and he and Morris have been involved together in the leasing of PSA lots in the past. In 1972, Land ran against Morris for the Senate with the backing of Davis, who is also chairman of the Clarendon County Democratic Party, but was defeated.

During the course of the PSA investigations, Osceola uncovered an interesting fact which will probably appear in the daily presses about the time this article reaches the newstands. As already mentioned, Land is the district highway commissioner from the Clarendon area. Recently, a paved road approximately five miles in length was constructed along a stretch of Taw Caw peninsula at a cost of about $180,000 in state and federal taxes. Less than a dozen houses are located along the road—most of which are little more than shacks—and the road runs behind the controversial acreage recently purchased by Land and Davis.

A series of interesting land sales have been made to Berkeley County Senator Rembert C. Dennis and his family by PSA during the last 20 years. The sales began in 1950, when Dennis and two brothers, R. Markley and Edward James Dennis III purchased 273.8 acres located along the Cooper River and the Authority's tailrace canal in Berkeley County. The property was a portion of Stoney Landing Plantation which was owned by a the Dennis family prior to the development of Santee-Cooper. Senator Dennis' mother, Ella Mae Dennis, sold the same piece of property which the brothers later bought to PSA in 1941 for $16,000. The Dennis brothers paid $3,000 for it in 1950, or about $11 an acre. According to PSA officials, no sealed bids were taken before the 1950 purchase, but PSA files contain no record of the other bids offered. As has been its general practice through the years, PSA retained the flowage rights on the property, which protects the Authority from liability in the event that waters from the project erode the land.

In his recent interview with Osceola, PSA spokesman Joe Norman explained that the authority never releases flowage rights on property it sells to individuals—except in rare instances. "If the individual is running into difficulty, say, selling his property or getting financing on the property for improvements, we would consider releasing a part of the flowage rights." In 1962, PSA released flowage rights on almost half of the 270-odd acre tract owned by the Dennises, in return for assurances that the Authority would not be held liable for damage caused by its projects. PSA also gave up the right to dump spoilage on a majority of the property for damage caused by its projects. PSA also gave up the right to dump spoilage on a majority of the property, maintaining only a small portion of the land on the north end. Additionally, PSA gave up the right to widen the Tailrace Canal and the Cooper River along the 5530 feet owned by the Dennises.

During the period from 1959 to 1962, Senator Dennis purchased several adjoining parcels of land in Live Oak subdivision in Berkeley County on which he constructed a private recreational dwelling. The senator bought six lots totalling about 3 acres on the waterfront for $8750, giving him the largest private recreational lot on the entire Santee-Cooper project. The land was purchased after PSA's 1957 moratorium on land sales, but it should be noted that Dennis was not the only individual who purchased land after that time. The Dennis property is separated from the remainder of the Live Oak subdivision by property of the S. C. Wildlife Resources Department. The property purchased by Dennis (and another lot purchased by an acquaintance of his, A. M. Flood, who heads the Berkeley County Wildlife Department) was not originally included in the subdivision, but was added to the plan of the subdivision five days before Dennis purchased the property. (Dennis and Flood were the only individuals sold property in Live Oak subdivision).

In addition to the selling and leasing of property, the Public Service Authority, according to Norman, will occasionally swap parcels of property with private individuals when the swap is "mutually beneficial."

"We do entertain land swaps and consider them," Norman said. "We're looking at one possibly with the U. S. Forestry Service, but it's a very elementary stage and may not materialize. Sometimes, if we have some property to which we don't have public access and the adjoining landowner would like to get to the lake, then he approaches us and says I would like to swap you some of my property back of your lakefront property over there, if beside it you will swap me the lakefront property."

(Question:) Cut it in half and you each take a parcel?

"That's right. We look at it and consider it and if it will open some areas to the public that would otherwise not be opened, and offer some potential for public recreation, we would consider swapping."

A land swap currently being negotiated by PSA involves a switch of 409 acres with a Charleston-based hunting outfit known as the Oakland Club. (The swap is one of the causes of action in the suit recently filed against PSA by the four environmentalists.) In it application to the Federal Power Commision, which must approve such swaps, the Authority explained that the Oakland Club wished to swap its acreage which is surrounded by PSA property for an equal amount of acreage which is surrounded by PSA property for an equal amount of acreage bordering the Cooper River property with Senator Dennis for some property he owns away from the river, the net result being that Dennis would gain valuable riverfront acreage.

Norman was asked if this particular land swap fit in with his description of the usual swaps explained above.

"No, none of this property is lakefront property," Norman replied.

(Question:) Is the riverfront property which Senator Dennis will receive valuable?

"We've had no demand for the river property. It probably would be (valuable) someday." Norman added that he wasn't sure the property in question fronted the river. "Really, I can't speak for where the property is because I haven't looked at the maps. I've looked at only the property the Oakland Club owns and that's not on the lake." Norman explained that the PSA's interest in the swap would be to consolidate the Authority's land holdings.

(Question:) The fact that Mr. Dennis will later switch with the Oakland Club and end up with the riverfront property doesn't enter into it?

"No."

(Question:) Do I understand the swap correctly? Rembert Dennis was to exchange some property of his away from the lakes and river in return for the riverfront property you trade to the Oakland Club?

"I really don't recall. I haven't been involved in it; it started before I got here, and I really haven't read the file on it. All I know is that several of our staff members have reviewed it and consider it probably not of great benefit to the Authority, but it would be of *some* benefit, and we have no objection to it."

(Next week, Osceola will attempt to present additional material related to the Public Service Authority's land management.)

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EARLE MORRIS:

The once and future(?) heir

by Tim Rogers

Six months ago, the subversion of Lieutenant Governor Earle Elias Morris, Jr.'s plans to become South Carolina's 84th governor appeared to be a fait accompli. Most of the state's leading Democrats denied publicly that there was any credence to Morris' much-publicized contentions of a "conspiracy" to deny him the Democratic Party's gubernatorial nomination, but privately they conceded that it was only a matter of time before he would be forced out of the race.

For Morris, the ironical turn of events was a bitter pill. Morris has spent a lifetime paying his political dues, beginning with his election to the State House of Representatives from Pickens County when he was barely 21. He worked his way up through the ranks: state Senator, state Democratic Party Treasurer, state Party Chairman during two of the Democrats' most difficult years (1966 and 1967), successful choice of most of the Party establishment for Lieutenant Governor, heir apparent to the Governor's chair. He was a classic study of the Democrats' New South image—moderate, pragmatic, reserved, patient.

A little over a year into his term as Lieutenant Governor, however, a smouldering marital conflict erupted. Morris and his wife of 15 years, Jane Boroughs Morris, were separated and later divorced. The couple had four children.

Soon after, the 45-year-old Morris married Carol Tellford, 24. The new Mr. and Mrs. Morris built a home in Columbia; Morris' first wife and his children remained at the family home in Pickens.

While many top Democrats were concerned about the effects of the divorce and re-marriage on the voters, history has established that such misfortune is not necessarily politically fatal. South Carolina's Senator Fritz Hollings' recent divorce and re-marriage, for example, have caused only negligible negative reaction and are not considered a factor in his upcoming election bid.

The greater concern in Morris' case was not the impact of his unfortunate domestic difficulties on the electorate, but on Morris himself. Friends say the events took their toll on Morris. He become moody and defensive, and—most important—he became careless and indifferent in his political duties. Old political allies heard nothing from Morris for weeks at a time, at the very point when they most needed reassurance.

As the situation worsened, many of the top brass in the state party began to communicate their concern with each other. Inevitably, their talk turned to possible alternatives to Morris for the '74 gubernatorial contest. When Morris got wind of the talks, he responded with his now famous "conspiracy" charges. Up until then, the matter had been kept out of the daily press. Now, Morris appeared isolated and unnerved; his public image only suffered from the outburst, and the party higher-ups were more convinced than ever that something had to be done.

Former Governor Bob McNair was the first choice of most of the pols as a solution to the dilemma. McNair obviously retains political ambitions; since leaving office, he has stayed active in Party affairs, at local, state, and national levels. Moreover, McNair has never gotten over his "near miss" at the Democratic National Convention in 1968, when Hubert Humphrey thought seriously about choosing the Allendale native as his Vice-Presidential running mate. McNair would like another shot at it, and he realizes that without a formal power base, his chances are considerably diminished. A second term as Governor would provide the base, and for that reason, he still has not definitely ruled out seeking the office once again.

When approached by party leaders, however, McNair has been coy. The pols know McNair is comfortable in his lucrative private law practice, and are not at all sure it would be possible to lure him out. Another unresolved question is whether McNair would be able to recoup his considerable loss of prestige in the state's black community. Many blacks still blame McNair for the Orangeburg Massacre and for his handling of the Charleston Hospital Workers Strike.

So the boys turned next to Congressman William Jennings Bryan Dorn of Greenwood and the Third Congressional District. Dorn, now senior member of the South Carolina delegation in the U.S. House and Chairman of the important Veterans' Affairs Committee, has long harbored ambitions to seek higher office. Ever since he was defeated in his only attempt, however—a Democratic Primary campaign for the U.S. Senate in 1948—Dorn has been leery of giving up his safe Congressional seat again.

When approached about the 1974 gubernatorial campaign, Dorn was anything but coy. Not only did he give the envoys encouragement, the loquacious Congressman immediately launched a series of initiatives in his own behalf. Establishment Democrats throughout the state breathed an almost audible sigh of relief. Virtually overnight, Dorn became their front runner, the man to beat.

One reason many thought Dorn had it sewed up was the strong private backing the Congressman received from the state's leading Democrat,Fritz Hollings. Ironically, it was Hollings who expressed the most concern at the erosion of Morris' position.

For one thing, the Senator has his own race to run in 1974. Obviously, he is not ecstatic about the possibility of being hampered in his own re-election bid by a weak party nominee for Governor, even though most conclude now that it would take more than that to put Hollings in serious jeopardy. Beyond that, however, there is the continuing and sometimes bitter rivalry between Hollings and McNair. Pre-eminence in state party affairs is at stake, but additionally, both are very interested in the Democratic Vice-Presidential nomination in 1976. That Fritz Hollings is not anxious to see McNair improve his standing for a chance at the national ticket in 1976, is an obvious understatement. With the deterioration of Morris' position, the way seemed to be opening up for McNair to do just that.

So, Hollings let it be known in not-so-subtle fashion that his candidate to save the party was Bryan Dorn. The hapless Lieutenant Governor seemed irreparably damaged in the cross-fire.

Now it appears that everyone may have been a bit too anxious in crossing Morris off the list. Recent days have brought a discernable decline in the ferocity of the Dorn boomlet, as well as somewhat of a revival in Morris' fortunes. Whether Morris has in fact snatched himself from the jaws of political obscurity remains to be seen.

Some slippage in Dorn's position was probably inevitable, simply because the movement toward him was so quick and massive. The Democrats felt desperate, they needed a proven quantity for the Republican onslaught everyone suspects is coming, and when Dorn let it be known he was interested, that was that. The whole process was far too easy.

Now that the dust has settled, some are having second thoughts. For starters, Dorn is the only member of the state's House delegation with any real power—now that former Sixth District Congressman McMillan has been involuntarily retired (he was beaten in the 1972 Democratic Primary). With Dorn back home, South Carolinians looking for political favors from Washington would be deprived any really strong advocate in the lower chamber.

Moreover, there is Dorn himself. He is an old-school politician, lacking formal education; he has learned the hard way. Some have questioned whether he is sufficiently knowledgeable about state government affairs—a fundamentally different process—or whether he has the capacity to quickly and effectively adapt to the changing issues and personalities.

Finally, there are now questions about Dorn's vulnerability as a candidate. As one party operative put it, "Dorn is Claghorn. He gives a fantastic fire-and-brimstone speech, and it's great show. But that's his repetoir. He doesn't know how to tone it down. No matter who he's talking to, he makes the same basic spiel. He doesn't come across well one-to-one, and on television, he's nowhere. In the last three months, he's really turned some people off."

Some Democrats are now saying it may take someone more urbane and contemporary than Dorn to win in 1974.

Morris has a way establish his clai was once conced

There is a theory that the 1970 contest between John West and Albert Watson established the importance of the "sophisticate" vote in South Carolina. In a race against Columbia Republican journalist Bill Workman, or Greenville Businessman Jim Henderson, some have expressed a fear that the 57-year-old Dorn may come off a buffoon.

The most important factor remains Morris, himself. In recent weeks, friends have seen signs that the Lieutenant Governor may be emerging from his mental and emotional slump. They say he appears much more cool, self-confident together. Still, he has not fully emerged from his self-imposed political isolation. While Morris has continued to keep a fairly full schedule of speaking engagements and has always been reasonably accessible to the press, he has not been nearly so communicative in more important ways. While Dorn has been busily huddling with party workers and potential financial supporters, Morris has been anything but aggressive in attempting to counteract the Dorn offensive. "Dorn makes good arguments," said one veteran black Democrat who supported Morris in 1970. "Now there are excellent counter-arguments to be made by the Lieutenant Governor, but he just hasn't bothered to come and make them. Dorn is here, he is persuasive, and Morris is nowhere. What can he expect?"

A white counterpart put it this way, "Earle's position does seem to be improving, and I am convinced if he can get himself together, he still can run a strong campaign, and have an excellent chance to be elected. But I still don't think he is in a mental condition to withstand the rigors of a state-wide political campaign. That remains the biggest question-mark. Right now, Earle is his own biggest problem. Right now, Bryan Dorn is the stronger candidate."

Morris' two major problem areas at the moment are with the "money people", and with blacks. Both groups are anxious to "go with a winner." Dorn's support of the textile and power industries in Congress have built up for him a storehouse of IOU's which would pay off handsomely if and when the time came to start building the war chest. With blacks, Dorn can point to two key votes with strong emotional appeal: one for a memorial to black educator Mary McLeod Bethune, even though other southern Democrats opposed the memorial because of Ms. Bethune's supposed "communist" connections; the other for federal funds to underwrite increased court-and HEW-mandated school busing. All other members of the South Carolina delegation voted against both.

One of the first moves Dorn made in his quest for

to go if he is to re-im to the prize that ed him.

support was to invite some fifty black leaders for a private tete-a-tete at the Dorn home in Greenwood. The response to the meeting was positive and the Congressman now holds more than tentative commitments from a number of key black leaders.

Perhaps fearing that he might be peaking too soon, Dorn has taken steps lately to slow down. He recently insisted to a group of newsmen that he had not yet made a final decision to run for Governor. Moreover, sources close to Dorn remind that the Congressman is not at all anxious to run and lose. If it appeared that Morris or someone else would be prepared to give him a serious fight in the Primary, Dorn may yet back down. He agreed to the idea of running for governor on the basic premise that Morris' hopes for '74 were dead, and with the understanding that the Lieutenant Governor would formally withdraw long before the campaign actually got underway. Now it appears that those assumptions may have been premature.

So with the primary a little less than a year away, it has once again become the Lt. Governor's move. There is still no question that his standing has been damaged. And he has a way to go if he is to re-establish his claim to the prize that was once conceded him.

To explore his mood, and his assessment of the current political situation, Morris granted a recent interview. The following are some excerpts:

Q: May we make the assumption that you are a candidate for governor at this time?

Morris: You may. And you know, it seems that this thing is beginning to turn around a bit now.

I know the response I get from just the average man and woman, in letters and calls and personal conversations, and they say, "You stay in there. We're for you." And this seems to be increasing—I'm not asking for it, but it comes unsolicited. I'll tell you, in my tours around the state, I get a lot more encouragement than I do in this State House...

Yes, I would like very much to run, because I feel that I do have more in the way of experience than anybody else on the state scene who's being considered for that office, except Bob McNair. Right now, he's very comfortably situated in his law firm. I still think he has an interest in the Governor's job, but I don't think he and I would ever oppose each other because of our personal friendship.

Q: Didn't you say at one point that he had made a commitment not to run against you?

Morris: It wasn't a commitment, but I think there is an understanding of friendship that he and I would not oppose each other. I think that Governor McNair, if he ran for anything, might consider the U.S. Senate. I'm not privy to what his plans are; I think he'd make a good senator.

Q: Has there been any pressure put on you from large contributors to the Party not to run?

Morris: No, there hasn't been, and as a matter of fact, I haven't really made an initial effort to determine what kind of financing I could anticipate. This has got to be done, and very soon.

Q: Are there debts remaining from your 1970 campaign?

Morris: They are negligible. I spent $300,000 in those two races. And I think we still owe about $26,000. Which is within target. But remember, I had two real tough races, and I was outspent both times.

Q: Do you think that most of your major backers in 1970 would be back with you again in 1974?

Morris: I think most would be. But I really didn't have anybody who gave me large sums of money.

Q: Do you think you could raise sufficient money to run a vigorous campaign?

Morris: I would hope so. But I feel this way—big money is going to turn off a lot of voters. Particularly in light of Watergate, I think people are going to be leery of any candidate who seems to have unlimited money. I think the voter is going to say, "Where is this coming from? Why does he have that kind of money?" I don't want the image of being bought. I don't want unlimited money. And I'm sure I wouldn't have it.

Now it is true that it does take a good bit just to get your name up there. But if I couldn't get what I consider to be the necessary financial backing, I probably would not run.

You know, I suppose the fact that I'm not "owned" might make a few apprehensive about what I might do under given circumstances. But I'm going to do what I think is in the best interests of the public. And I'il listen to both sides. Nobody owns me...

Q: Is there too much influence on the part of big money in the party and in state politics, generally? And if so, what do you think could be done to counter that?

Morris: Have a contested primary, I suppose.

I don't think you can get away from the fact that it does take money to run campaigns and win elections. But I think we can put a limitation on spending, and I've advocated that since I was party chairman. I think you could devise some criteria to limit overall expenditure levels in political campaigns and I favor limiting individual contributions. So far, South Carolina hasn't done this yet. I think that unless we do, the average smaller contributor won't feel like he can be meaningful, and neither can we say that we truly have equality of opportunity to seek public office.

Q: Do you favor disclosures of contributions and expenditures in political campaigns?

Morris' Yes, I certainly do. I would have no objections to disclosure. I may have to point out the fact that big money might not be with me.

Q: Would you voluntarily disclose the sources of your contributions and your expenditures, even though the law did not require it, and even though your opponent refused to do so?

Morris: I would, yes.

Q: What about your support in the black community? Have you lost strength there, and if so, do you think you can recover?

Morris: Well, I think if the blacks of South Carolina would be concerned not about what somebody is going to do, or what he has done lately, but if they would look at the respective records, I would get every black vote.

I have never made a racist speech, and I have always been cognizant of the importance of human rights. I'm the only one that can say that. I appointed the first blacks as pages in the Senate in one hundred years. Back in 1952, when they proposed removing the guarantee of a free public school education from the state Constitution, I was one of the few who voted against it. Now, that's a vote that goes back two decades, one that indicates where my heart and my political beliefs have been.

Q: I noticed that you recently referred to yourself as a "John Connally Democrat." In view of his support for the Nixon Administration, do you think that might have detracted from your image among blacks?

Morris: Well, I didn't say I was a John Connally Republican. As a Democrat, he didn't do so bad on human rights.

But I would challenge the black leadership to look at my record of twenty years against anybody else's. I believe they would betray their own race if they didn't back me. I really feel that way. A man's record is going to be something he's got to answer for. And my record is good, I believe, in human rights. It's far better than Dorn's. He has a horrible record.

Q: What do you think needs to be done in the area of human rights over the next five years? What kind of leadership would you provide?

Morris: I think there needs to be a continuation in the present direction to provide true equality of opportunity and participation for blacks in government. I feel that South Carolina is certainly a state in which a great deal of progress has been made in a relatively short time. And I would hope that this kind of trend might continue. I see no reason why it won't. I don't have any specific laws or statutes to recommend.

I think the present administration is doing a great deal to involve blacks in decision-making at the top levels, and I think that's exactly right. I would propose to continue that...

Q: Most current political conversations concerning you ultimately get back to the question of your divorce and re-marriage. How much of a problem do you think that continues to be? And will you be able to overcome it?

Morris: I think that depends on whether the voter is going to be understanding or not. I don't think it really matters that much. If it's a liability for me, then Fritz Hollings can't be re-elected—what's the difference?

Q: Are you going to try to address this problem as time goes on?

Morris: No, I've said all I intend to say about it. Because I don't think it's the public's business. I don't think it has any bearing at all on the qualifications of a person. It doesn't as far as Fritz Hollings is concerned.

I feel this way about it. I lived alone for two years. And that is a hell on earth. And I determined that I would rather be happy, or have a measure of happiness, than to be governor or hold any other public office. And so I remarried.

It was not my decision to break up my home. But I haven't been able to convey that to the public—because you can't do this. A gentleman will protect his children and keep his mouth shut. That's what I've had to do.

Q: But what do you say to Democratic leaders who may not judge you morally, but are nevertheless concerned about the practical political effect of the divorce and re-marriage?

Morris: Well, it is certainly no asset. But remember, there are just thousands of South Carolinians who find themselves in this position. And we are sympathetic with each other, because we understand. That, in my opinion, is a measurable group of supporters who, while not vocal or

organized, could make up for the loss of those who don't understand.

I believe South Carolina is more informed and sophisticated than you might think...

* * * * *

Morris was asked about issues on which he would base a campaign for governor:

"Well, the first thing I would offer would be more experience than anybody else that has been mentioned—in state and local government. And that's what the governor's job is all about. I think the paramount question is, can we at this time in our history, afford on-the-job training for a governor? I don't think so, and I think the people will agree.

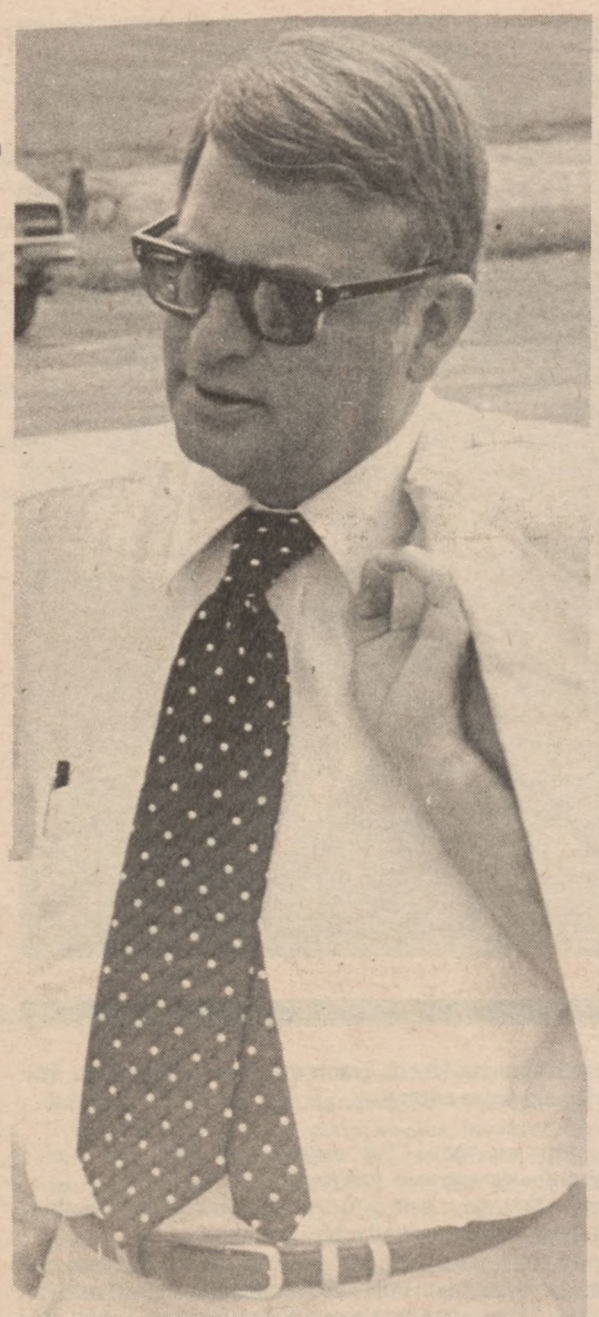
"I don't think the issues are any different now, really, than they were five, ten, fifteen years ago. I think the term "human ecology," if I can convey that in understandable, everyday terms, would be the basis of a campaign that I would conduct.

"First of all, we spend most of our state tax dollars on education. And that's still got to be the primary priority. It's not only a question of money, but of innovations in the system, like TEC, community colleges, the kindergarten program, the optional twelve-month school program.

"Second, we must continue the economic development of the state. There has been new industry and new growth, and it's accelerating, it's ballooning, and I know some things that are in view that are phenomenal. We think we've had tremendous investment so far in single new industries. But the future, because of the resources we have to offer, is going to be much better. We still have far too many people who are too low on the economic totem pole to say that we're done with economic growth.

"Then we must also be concerned about the environment. I respect the ecologists. We have good reason to be concerned about the preservation of the quality of life in the state. But I believe we have to reach a point of compatibility between environment and industry, and I think we can do that through planned growth.

I think the environmentalist movement will be an increasing force in future political campaigns in this state, and



I think that's good. I just hope we can arrive at a system in which industry and environment will be compatible, because we've got too much potential for "the good life" in this state to lose it.

"In the area of human development, I believe the greatest needs are for expanded and improved health care delivery, and to get those 700,000 South Carolinians out of substandard housing. When I travel throughout this state, and still see the shacks, the shanties, the privies, the deprivation, and poverty, I don't feel complacent. We may exceed other states in percentage of growth and that kind of thing, but there are still a lot of people on the periphery that haven't been brought in yet. We're still basically operating on 50% capacity in South Carolina. We can't be satisfied with what we've done, because we've got a heck of a lot more to do.

"I am also a strong advocate of developing recreation and tourism. In addition to providing the amenities of life, this is a good and profitable business for our state.

"And finally, I would work very hard for the preservation of safety in our streets. That includes, I think, improving training and compensation for our policemen. We must continue to develop an attitude of respect for law and justice, because there can be no justice without order..."

If that rap sounds familiar, it should have. It was mean to. Earle Morris is steeped in the moderate ideas of orderly "progress"—the trademark of the New South establishment. And there is just no way to make him into anything else. The populist issues are missing—tax reform, economic reform, labor law reform—they are just not his bag. Not that he won't give good moderate-liberal answers if those questions are raised; not that he is unconcerned about abuses he sees. He is just oriented in another direction.

In short, Earle Morris can't and won't turn against the establishment, even though the establishment may turn against him. If he is to be redeemed, it will be by his re-establishing the worth of his own credentials in the eyes of the system.

The next six months should tell if he will be able to do it. But for now, it is impossible to count Earle Morris out. In his own mind, he is still a very serious candidate.

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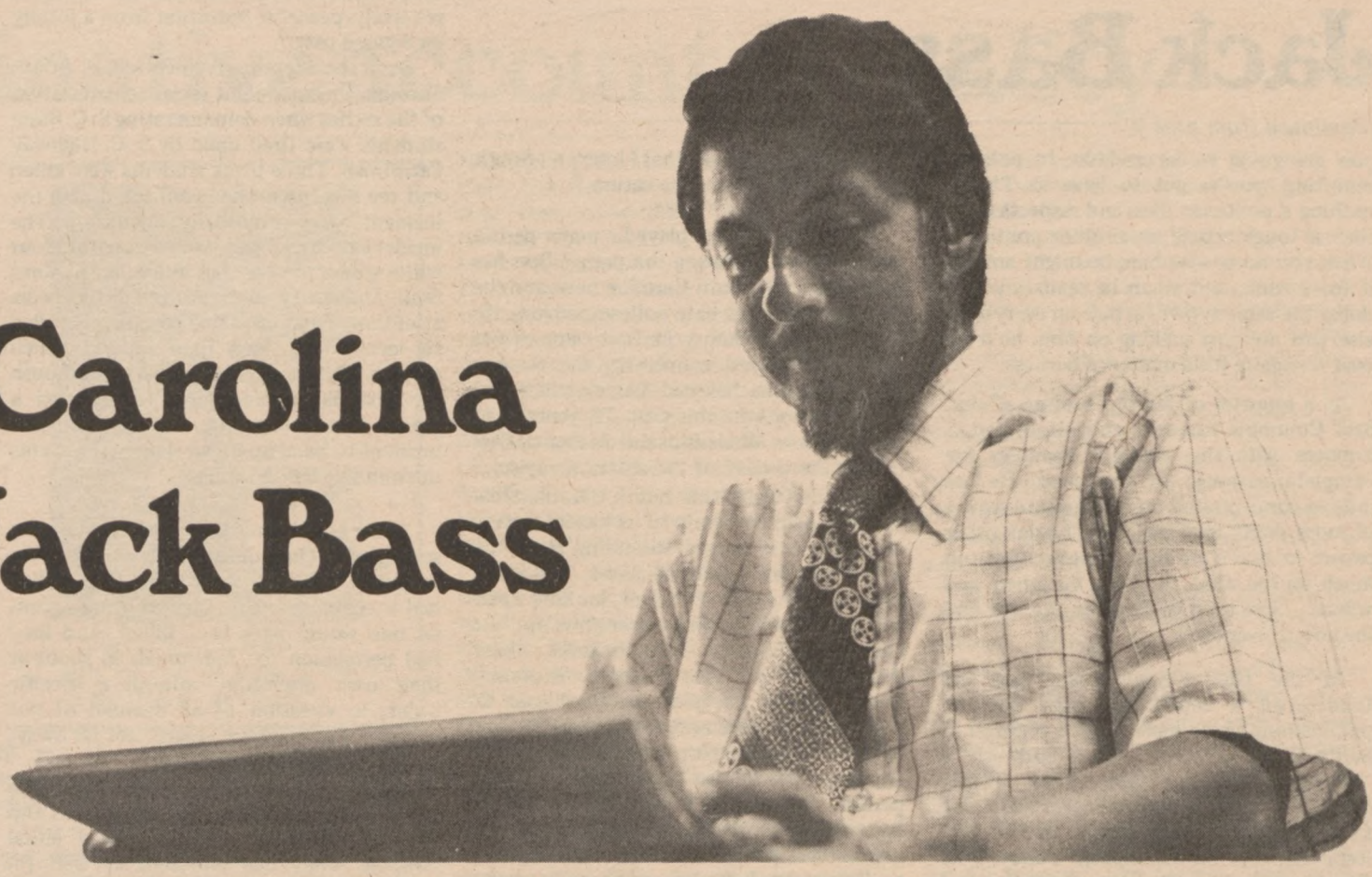
South Carolina 'loses' Jack Bass



by Jon Buchan

Beginning an interview with *Charlotte Observer* reporter Jack Bass from the question-asking side brings to mind a story about the legendary taciturn nature of President Calvin Coolidge. A gushing society queen once sat next to Coolidge at a dinner party and told him in her most sugared voice that members of her bridge club had bet her $10 she couldn't get more than two words out of him all night. Coolidge turned to look her in the eye for the only time that evening and replied: "You lose."

Bass is a deceptively quiet observer who uses silence with the calculated effectiveness of Playwright Samuel Beckett. His careful silence can make an interviewee (or interviewer) squirm with the discomforting thought that he should be saying something. Bass makes people say things they actually think but probably wouldn't say if they weren't a bit ill at ease.

From his office on the seventh floor of the Columbia Building, directly across from the State House, the 39-year-old Bass can literally — and symbolically — peer into the windows of South Carolina's halls of government. This physical insight suggests, perhaps, the depth of analytical insight he has acquired into the personalities and issues of South Carolina public affairs and politics during his six years as Columbia bureau chief for *The Charlotte Observer*. This insight helped distinguish Bass (a reporter for a North Carolina newspaper) from reporters for the South Carolina daily press and won him the 1972 award as the state's top journalist.

On Friday, September 14, Bass will begin a two-year leave of absence from the *Observer* . He will spend the time at Duke University, cooperating with political scientist Walter de Vries on a definitive book on politics in the South from 1948 to 1975. Before leaving, Bass was willing to talk about his years in South Carolina and his thoughts on leaving for two years.

Jack Bass was born in North, South Carolina, a town of about 1,000 population, located, according to Bass, "about 90 miles southeast of Due West." His high school career in North led him to the University of South Carolina and the position of editor-in-chief of the student newspaper, *The Gamecock* . His yen to be a sportswriter and his close relationship with his managing editor (he later married her), kept his interest in journalism alive during a three-and-one-half year stint in the U. S. Navy -- mostly on the west coast.

When he left the Navy in 1959, he was offered $65 a week to be a sportswriter for the Raleigh *News and Observer* . He turned that down and returned to the west coast. He considered a $100 a week job with the San Diego paper, but turned it down to return here. "Most of my family was here and I knew I couldn't afford the trips back and forth on a newspaper salary. Besides, the South was beginning to change. You could pick that up in bits and pieces of conversation. I thought it would be a good place to be. Bass returned for a one-year stay at the Charleston *News and Courier* . Then at 26, he and Dew James, a reporter for the *Florence Morning News* decided to start a weekly newspaper in the West Ashley section of Charleston. "We rode around one weekend, counted the businessess -- the potential advertisers -- and decided to try it. We started with $2,500 cash, two portable typewriters, and an old Rolliecord camera. Dew's family moved into my house -- we had the office there, too. Our darkroom only got dark at night."

Bass and James each worked an average of 85 to 100 hours each week, gradually nudged the circulation up to 2,300, and won a second-place award for general excellence. Bass denies the paper was editorially left of the period's center, but says it "offered an alternative editorial opinion to the Charleston dailies. They once referred to us as a 'West Ashley weekly' and thereafter we referred to them as 'East Ashley dailies'."

After two years of publishing his paper, Bass sold out his interest and came to Columbia to work for thel *Record* for a year before moving to the *State* . In the mid-sixties he accepted a job with *The Charlotte Observer* and in 1966 became Columbia Bureau Chief. He had long ago given up his original primary interest in sports reporting in favor of hard news and political affairs. Sports, he came to believe, is the "toy department" of a newspaper. During his years as an active journalist (and one year spent at Harvard as a Nieman Fellow), Bass developed a philosophical interest in reporting to support his day-to-day attraction to its merits.

"I have a favorite definition of "news": news is an *account* of an event. It's not news until somebody reports it. I think people tend to respond when they're informed.

"Being a reporter is more than just a job. I view it as a little different from selling insurance. Reporting is a very educational undertaking. You meet interesting people and become involved in interesting situations. And you get to watch these people and situations as they change over time."

Bass likes to tell of the time several years ago before hunger and poverty became visible and acceptable public issues in South Carolina. "I was with (Senator Ernest) Hollings on his initial hunger tour in Beaufort County, and Tom Barnwell, a young black from Frogmore -- an angry, militant black back then -- came up to Hollings and said, 'If you're here just to look, get on back.' Hollings did the spadework for the hunger programs now in effect and Barnwell was eventually made director of some of the programs. Now he is going back to school studying public health. He has persuaded Beaufort County natives all over the country who have needed skills to come back there."

Bass harbors a subtle, non-bubbly optimism about the future of South Carolina and the role of leadershipnewspapers could play. He believes people will respond if informed on the issues that affect them. He does not, however, believe that "advocacy journalism" -- with a pre-determined, one-sided point of view is an effective persuader.

"Fairness is essential. It is the most important quality of a journalist. There is a need to be detached, to present all sides if

(Continued on page 10)

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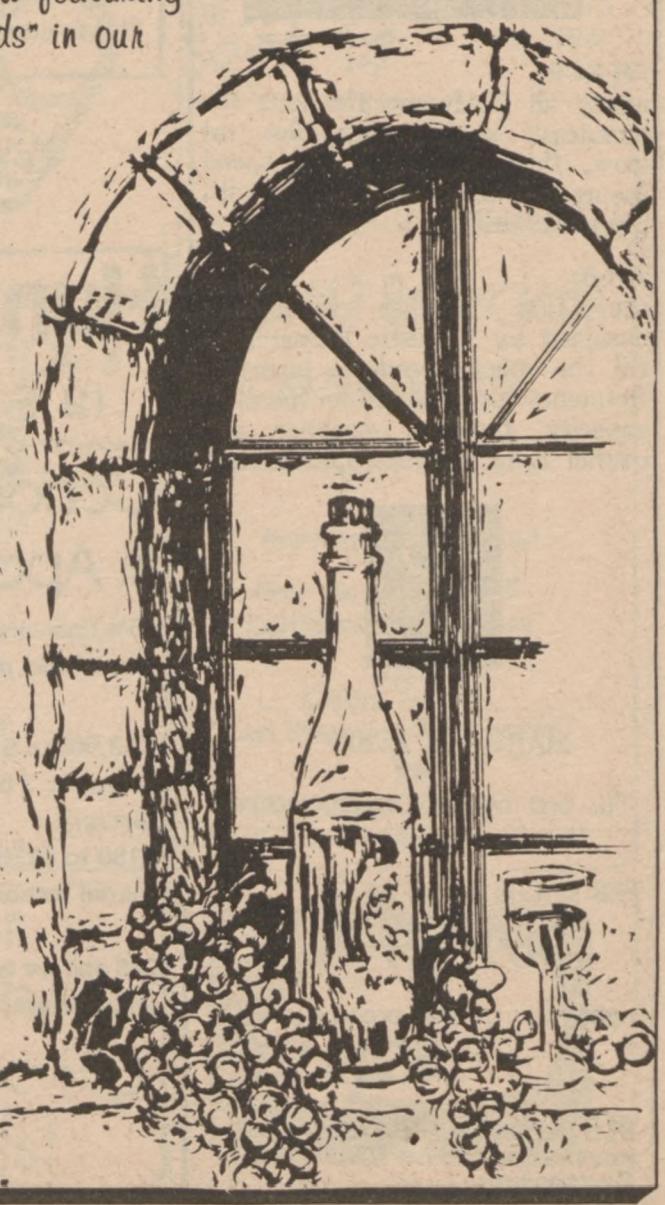

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Jack Bass

(Continued from page 9)

you are going to be credible. In political reporting, you've got to have it. There's nothing a politician likes and respects more than a tough article on another politician. When you do one on him, he might not like it for a while, but when he realizes you're doing the same type of article on everybody else and not just picking on him, he'll get over it. Again, it's a matter of fairness."

As a reporter of South Carolina affairs, Bass' Columbia bureau has not attempted to compete with the state's newspapers for complete coverage of the news. He has instead concentrated on background stories of more depth and analysis. "I think other papers in this state have concentrated too much on the what, the who, the when, and where . I've tried to focus on the why and the how of events."

In the past several years, Bass has fashioned a reputation with national publications as the most reliable reporter of South Carolina events. He is currently a "stringer" for the *New York Times*, *Newsweek*, and *The Washington Post* . He frequently contributes articles to *The New Republic*,*New South*, *South Today*, *The Reporter*, *The Race Relations Reporter*, and *The Atlanta* Constitution . Bass is conscious of his role as the primary voice channeling news of South Carolina to the outside world.

"I think you could say that I interpret South Carolina to the rest of the nation."

*****

Racial issues have played a major part in the news events during the period Bass has been reporting South Carolina news and the patterns of change have not escaped him. He subscribes to a theory he first came across while at Harvard concerning the reasons South Carolina has had less violent racial confrontations in the past 18 years than such states as Mississippi and Alabama. Bass calls it the theory of "aristocratic racism."

Bass postulates that South Carolina, like Virginia, acquired early in its history a style of aristocratic racism stemming from the widespread ownership of slaves. This was a paternalistic kind of racism, looking upon blacks as "children who never grew up." At the same time, Bass believes, there developed a "democratic racism," encouraged by the philosophy of John C. Calhoun. This type of racism utilized slavery as the foundation for white democracy -- any white person was better than any black person, regardless of individual behavior. Aristocratic racism at least recognized that blacks were people and were often superior to "white trash," while democratic racism relegated blacks to the status of animals.

Bass believes aristocratic racism, which prevailed in the slave-owning lowcountry, dominated the democratic racism which prevailed in the upcountry. Many of the upcountry settlers moved on to Mississippi and Alabama, where a more violent, hating black/white relationship ensued.

"In South Carolina, aristocratic racism prevailed. Whites on the whole were just not as mean to blacks as in other states. And when the time came for change, the state chose stability over segregation. We had a relatively peaceful transition from a totally segregated past."

Bass became closely involved in South Carolina's most violent racial confrontation of the sixties when demonstrating S. C. State students were fired upon by S. C. Highway Patrolmen. Three black students were killed and the nine patrolmen connected with the incident were eventually acquitted. The incident occurred just two years before four white students were shot and killed at Kent State University, but received little media attention. *Time* magazine completely failed to mention it. Bass filed reports which consistently contradicted those of South Carolina papers and later co-authored a book, *The Orangeburg Massacre* on the incident to back up his version on the events surrounding the shootings.

"You could look at those patrolmen as scapegoats. They didn't make the decision to put buckshot in their guns. If they had had number nine shot instead of buckshot, no one would have been killed. And they had permission for individuals to shoot at their own discretion without a specific order, in violation of all manuals of riot control. The National Guard, not far away, didn 't have their guns loaded.

"The policy is still to issue buckshot to the Highway Patrol for crowd control, and not just birdshot.. Buckshot is a lethal weapon. They had buckshot at USC (in 1970, during demonstrations) and at Lamar. The National Guard doesn't have buckshot -- or they may be like Mississippi: four rounds of birdshot backed up by four rounds of buckshot.

"The theory of the Highway Patrol in using buckshot is to have it if you really need to stop somebody. Well, the sound of the shotgun is enough to stop you or me. That's why most of those kids at Orangeburg got hit in the back and the seats of their pants. When they heard the shooting, they turned and ran."

In the case of the Orangeburg shootings, Bass looks beyond his suggested role of "interpreting South Carolina to the rest of the nation. "I think that was more a job of interpreting South Carolina to itself."

*****

Bass support his cautious optimism about the future of South Carolina with tangible and intangible observations. The tangible:"Fifteen years ago, South Carolina had major problems: underemployment and hunger. Now our Technical Educational Program is the best in the country. It is really a subsidy of industry by the state government, as enlightened as you're going to get." And the intangible : "The basic instincts of the people of South Carolina are good."

Bass believes that there is an ongoing twin revolution in South Carolina. One front is social and the other is economic. He believes neither is superficial; both, he says, reach the basics. According to Bass, the social revolution has centered on racial issues, with peripheral issues concerning the change from a rural to a more urban state. He likens the economic revloution to that of an underdeveloped nation. "Like an underdeveloped nation, South Carolina has built an extensive inner transportation network. It has also allocated a large percentage of its tax money to schools as compared with other states."

Bass makes clear he means "a large percentage of tax monies collected," and implies he doesn't think enough is collected. "One of the major coming reforms in South Carolina is property tax. If the people of South Carolina understood the property tax, they would demand a change. We need a complete overhaul of the property tax regulations."

Bass is not the sort of man to offer pithy philosophical remarks about his years as a reporter, analyst, and critic of South Carolina events. He hopes to return from his foundation- financed position as "research fellow" after 1975 if his old job is open. He is not entirely pleased about leaving his reporting career.

"I'm going to miss it. The frustrations involved in this job did not include bordeom."

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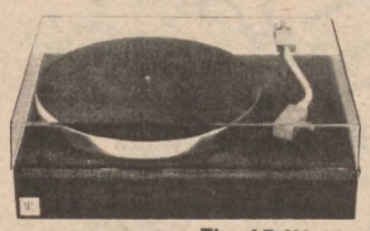

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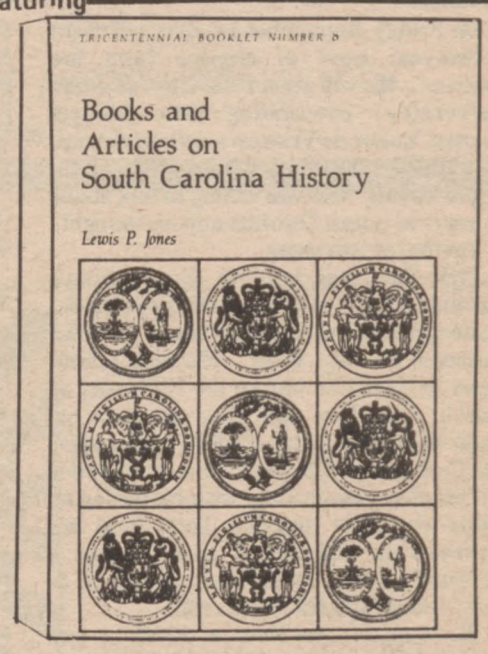

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Cinema/'The Day of the Jackal'

An imaginative account of reality

by Jerry McAninch

The "Day of the Jackal" begins with a few concise scenes depicting the opposition of the OAS to their former hero who has become their bitter enemy, French President Charles de Gaulle. The OAS, a secret organization of French army officers dedicated to restoring Algeria to French control, has repeatedly failed in its assassination attempts. By 1962, it is riddled with French secret service informers and its leaders are so well-known that they cannot even enter France without arrest. Yet the OAS still insists that de Gaulle must die. Colonel Marc Rodin, head of the OAS, finally decides that there is but one way to handle the job—the OAS must hire a professional assassin.

The choice of the OAS leaders is an Englishman known only as "the Jackal." One is forced to admire his meticulous and brilliant planning for his "job of a lifetime." (In fact by revealing just how one applies for a fake passport, author Forsyth caused the British authorities a considerable headache and forced them to revise their system). But the Jackal's greed, which caused him to accept the job (he expects to retire on his earnings) ironically also alerts the suspcisions of the French police. For in order to pay his salary, the OAS must initiate a series of bank robberies—the Jackal's own somewhat jocular suggestion. Once the police realize the robberies are the work of the OAS it is only a matter of time until they also hit on the reason for them. From then on, the Jackal is not only the hunter but also the hunted, and the action alternates between the two simultaneous chases—the Jackal's stealthy methodical preparations for his kill and the desperate attempts of the French and English authorities to get him before he gets de Gaulle.

The Jackal (Edward Fox) tests the rifle he plans to use to kill Charles de Gaulle.

It took director Fred Zinneman and his screenwriter, Kenneth Ross, a year to reduce Frederick Forsyth's detail-packed 400-page novel to the bare essentials. They give the viewer just enough for a clear understanding, editing out all unnecessary diversions and embellishments.

Readers of the book may miss Forsyth's longish sequences which thoroughly establish the motivation of such minor characters as the French minister's mistress who is in reality an OAS spy or the OAS chief's bodyguard who, instead of being lured to France by the fictional illness of his beloved illegitimate daughter, is simply kidnapped. However, is details such as these had been shown, the movie would have been considerably longer than its present 144 minutes. Despite its length, however, it is highly suspenseful, a result of Zinneman's brilliantly concise editing. Instead of recreating lengthy explanations of character motivation, Zinneman reduces the history of the French woman's tragic love affair with the dead OAS officer and her subsequent willingness to do anything for the OAS to a short scene wherein she cries silently while her OAS superior burns her dead lover's picture and letters as he instructs her to have an affair with a French cabinet minister.

Similarly, the Jackal's poverty-ridden background and consuming desire for money are implicit in the film rather than explicit. Zinneman and Roth again reduce pages in the novel to one self-explanatory shot as the Jackal, knowing that his plan has been discovered, momentarily hesitates on at a highway sign pointing one way to Paris, the other back to Italy, then speeds off for Paris and President de Gaulle.

All the powers of the French insitutions are rendered helpless before the individual human mind. They are dealt their initial blow by the stubborn refusal of de Gaulle himself to take any security precautions deeming it beneath the dignity of the President of France (the Jackal well knew that de Gaulle would be his most valuable ally). Second, the authorities are hard put to cope with the imaginative cunning of the killer at whose movements they can only guess and whose plans can be altered at any time it becomes necessary. Finally, the authorities are helpless before human error—that of their own pompous minister who reveals each new police discovery to his mistress and thereby unwittingly to the Jackal himself.

It is perversely satisfying to see these powerful institutions made powerless by the whim and cunning of the individual until the battle finally becomes reduced to a duel of wits between the wily Jackal, played by Edward Fox, and the plodding, but indefatigable intellect of Lebel, the "best detective in France," played by Michel Lonsdale.

Though lushly filmed in Vienna, Paris, Genoa, Nice, Paris, and London, the beautiful settings are adeptly edited to establish location rather than to offer a gratuitous travelogue.

Zinneman is no newcomer to reducing unwieldy novels to cinematic terms by succinct editing. In "From Here to Eternity" he concisely conveyed Prewitt's alienation from his fellow soldiers during the credits. It had taken novelist James Jones 100 pages to do the same. Zinneman has also had prior experience with tension-building confrontations. Indeed his "High Noon" is a classic in the genre. His last film, Academy Award-winning "A Man for All Seasons", like "Jackal", dealt with an imaginative account of a real historical-political situation although naturally, both the subject and style were quite different.

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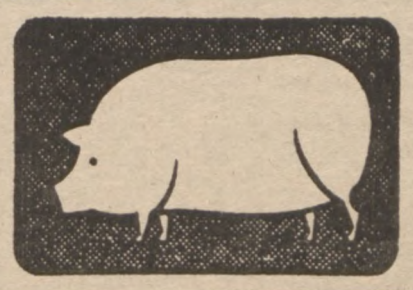

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"Last Tango In Paris," starring Marlon Brando and Maria Schneider, is in for another week at the Atlantic II. Shows begin at 3, 7:30 and 10. Rated a big X.

CAROLINA THEATRE, 1223 Main Street, 252-8011

"Enter the Dragon," beginning Friday, was the final movie by the late Bruce Lee. Also starring John Saxon and Jim Kelly. Rated R. Shows at 12:40, 2:20, 4, 5:40, 7:30, and 9 p.m.

DUTCH SQUARE NORTH THEATRE Dutch Square Mall, 798-1110

"A Touch of Class," starring Glenda Jackson and George Segal. Osceola reviewer Mike Smith likes this one. His review is on page 14. Shows are set for 1, 3:50, 5:40, 7:30 and 9:20. Rated PG.

DUTCH SQUARE SOUTH THEATRE Dutch Square Mall, 798-1110

"Paper Moon," one of the summer's best films, continues for a tenth week with Ryan and Tatum O'Neal in starring roles. Shows at 1:30, 3:20, 5:10, 7 and 9 p.m. Rated PG.

GAMECOCK I THEATRE, Parkland Plaza, Cayce, 796-0022

"Posiden Adventure," making a return engagement in Columbia after a long run last Christmas, stars Gene Hackman, Shelly Winters, Ernest Borgnine and a whole bunch of other folks. It's a pretty hokey story about a ship that gets hit by a tidal wave. Shows are at 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30 and 9:30.

GAMECOCK II THEATRE, Parkland Plaza, Cayce, 796-0022

"Live and Let Die" refuses to die and Roger Moore (agent 007) will stick around for at least another week or so. Shows are running at 12:30, 1:40, 4:50, 7 and 9:10. Rated PG.

JEFFERSON SQUARE THEATRE, 1801 Main Street, 254-6731

"Friends of Eddie Coyle" is a newcomer to town, starring Robert Mitchum and Peter Boyle. Shows are at 1:40, 3:30, 5:20, 7:10 and 9:10 p..m.

MIRACLE THEATRE 1228 Main Street, 256-1950

"Day of the Jackal" will run at the Miracle at least until next Thursday (Sept. 6) according to an informed source. Stars EDward Fox, Allen Badel and Tony Britton. Times for Friday and Saturday showings are 2, 4:30, 7, and 9:30. Times for weekday shows will be 1:30, 4, 6:30 and 9 p.m. Rated PG.

PALMETTO THEATRE, 1417 Main Street, 254-5800

"Jesus Christ Superstar," starring Carol Anderson, is still being shown at 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9. Rated G.

PLAZA III THEATRE, 1323 Main Street, 254-7960

"Walking Tall" drones away to the audiences at the Plaza. Shows run at 12:40, 2:50, 5, 7:10 and 9:20. Rated R.

RICHLAND MALL THEATRE, Richland Mall Shopping Center, 782-2228

"Badge 373," starring Robert Duvall and Eddie Egan, slips into town for a two week run beginning Friday, August 31. Shows are at 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 p.m. Rate this one R.

CAMPUS FILMS

(Shown at the Russell House Theatre)

Friday, September 7

Adam's Rib (U.S.A. 1949). Directed by George Cukor. With Spencer Tracy, Katherine Hepburn, and Judy Holliday. Tracy, as a prosecuting attorney and wife, Hepburn, as the D.A. in the same case. Pure "Battle of the Sexes." 101 minutes. 7 and 9:30 p.m.

Sunday, September 9

Gold of Naples (Italy, 1955). Directed by Vittorio De Sica. With Sophia Loren. A humorous collection of four vignettes of Italian life. Included are stories of Loren as an amorous wife of a pizza maker and de Sica himself as a gambler confronting an eight-year-old card shark. 107 minutes. 7 and 9:30 p.m.

Monday, September 10

Seven Days in May (U.S.A. 1964). Directed by John Frankenheimer. With Kirk Douglas, Burt Lancaster, and Fredric March. A taut, frightening film centering on an attempt to overthrow an idealistic president by an ambitious general. 120 minutes. 7 and 9:30 p.m.

Tuesday, September 11

I'm All Right, Jack (United Kingdom 1960). Directed by John Boulting. With Peter Sellers, and Terry Thomas. A sharp, social satire concerned with a man who unnaturally embraces hard work, causing a severe threat to labor-management relations. 105 minutes. 7 and 9:30 p.m.

Wednesday, September 12

Westfront 1918 (Germany 1930). Directed by G. W. Pabst. A terribly vivid war film which culminates in a denial of humanity and of life itself. 90 minutes. 7 and 9:30 p.m.

Thursday, September 13 and Friday, September 14

Slaughterhouse-Five (U.S.A. 1972) Directed by George Roy Hill. A fascinating film adaptation of Vonnegut's semi-autobiographical novel about the tragic fire-bombing of Dresden. 104 minutes. $1.00 7 and 9:30 p.m.

Sunday, September 16

The Gunfighter (U.S.A. 1951). Directed by Henry King. With Gregory Peck and Karl Malden. A fine western about a gunslinger attempting to bury his past. An unusually good evocation of period, place, and mood; strongly in the mode of "High Noon." 85 minutes. 7 and 9:30 p.m.

television

NOTE: Most listings for WNOK (Channel 19) were unavailable at press time).

Friday, September 7 9 a.m. – Today in Carolina. Jim Welch and Lynn Nevius host a discussion on depression and why you get that way: from manic depressive to hyperactive depressive. (Channel 10)

9 a.m. – Second Cup of Coffee. Art James hosts the Lexington County Bottle Club and gives a preview of the North Lakes Sertoma Fall Festival. (Channel 19).

9 p.m. – Movie. "Stagecoach." Ann-Margret, Bing Crosby, Red Buttons, Slim Pickens, and Van Heflin are packed together traveling west to Cheyenne in an 1870s-model stagecoach. (Channel 10).

9 p.m. – Movie. "The Vatican Affair." Stars Walter Pidgeon and that's all they're telling (Channel 19).

Saturday, September 8

2 p.m. -- Major League Baseball. St. Louis Cardinals peck away at the Chicago Cubs. (Channel 10).

4:30 p.m. -- NCAA Football. Yep, it's already here, and the first one should be good. UCLA Bruins take on the University of Nebraska. (Channel 25).

12:30 am. – Movie. "The Glass Menagerie." Stars Jane Wyman and Kirk Douglas. Tennessee Williams' excellent play made into a moving movie drama about people locked in the past and brought out of it by a "gentlemen caller's" hope for the future. Maybe the best of the week. WIS should have scheduled it earlier in the evening. (Channel 10).

Sunday, September 9

Noon – S.C. State Football. Filmed highlights of the Bulldogs season opener with Bethune-Cookman, commentary by new head coach Willie Jeffries and sportscaster Steve Bassett. (Channel 10). 1:30 p.m. -- Movie. "Man for All Seasons." In case you missed it earlier in the week, the much- heralded movie based on the life of Sir Thomas More (Paul Schofield). Also stars Susannah York, Robert Shaw, Orson Welles. (Channel 10).

4 p.m. – Special. "In Search of Ancient Astronauts." Rod Serlin g narrates this fascinating film special suggesting that mysterious ruins and drawings around the world are evidence intelligent beings from other planets have visited earth. One of the best specials ever on the tube. Last fall's initial showings resulted in nation-wide sell-outs on the book on which the show is based. (Channel 10).

6:30 p.m. -- Movie. "The Yearling." Academy Award winning story of a young boy's love for his pet fawn and his parents's struggle for survival in backwoods Florida after the Civil War. Gregory Peck and Jane Wyman star. (Channel 10).

Monday, September 10

9 p.m. – A Skating Spectacular. Olympic bronze medal winner Janet Lynn shows her style in this hour- long show. (ETV, Channel 35).

Tuesday, September 11

9 a.m. – Today in Carolina. This morning you can learn how to cook a Greek Dish Dinner. (Channel 10).

Wednesday, September 12

8:30 p.m. – Movie. "In the Heat of the Night." Rod Steiger gives one of his best performances ever in this excellent flick about a murder in a small southern town. Steiger gives a complex portrayal of a gum-chewing, pot-bellied sheriff. Sidney Poitier shares the starlight. (Channel 10).

Thursday, September 13

9 a.m. – Today in Carolina. Town Theatre presents a preview of its play, "The Wonderful World of Grimm." (Channel 10).

9 a.m. -- Second Cup of Coffee. Carla Brustad talks about opportunities offered by the Richland County Recreation Department. (Ch nnel 19).

p.m. -- Movie. "Evil Knievel." Nobody could play him but himself and here he is, whatever he is: daredevil or fool. (Channel 25).

concerts

URIAH HEEP is scheduled for a Carolina Coliseum concert on Sept. 14 at 8 p.m. with tickets priced at $6, $5, and $4. Tickets are on sale at the Coliseum and ticket outlets around the town, including Taylors Street Pharmacy and the usual places. MAC FRAMPTON, a contemporary pop group, is scheduled for a concert in Carolina Coliseum on Sept. 12. No ticket information available yet on that one.

JAMES BROWN, will be in concert in several places in the next few weeks, including a concert Sept. 28 in the Coliseum here. Brown will play Greenville on Sept. 1 with general admission tickets going for $5.25 in advance and $6.25 at the door. No reserved seats available.

LIZA MINELLI will be in concert Sept. 29 at 6:30 and 9:30 p.m. in Atlanta's Civic Center. Tickets are scaled at $10, 9, 8, 7 and 6 for those shows. Call the Civic Center at 1-(404)-523-I879 for further ticket information or reservation s

ROBERTA FLACK will appear at Charleston's Municipal Auditorium on Oct. 6 at 7 and 10 p.m. Tickets for the shows are $7, 6 and 5. It's sponsored by the Baptist College Student Union.

DOOBIE BROTHERS will be in Charleston's Municipal Auditorium on Oct. 11 for an 8 p.m. concert. Tickets for that one, sponsored by the Baptist College people, are priced at $7, 6 and 5.

GRAHAM MOUNTAIN MUSIC FESTIVAL on Sept. 15-16 in College Park, Ga. will feature Wet Willie, Mike Bloomfield, Little Feat, Kudzu, the Atlanta Rhythm Section and others. Tickets are available for the two-day event from the B.S. Corporation, East Howard Ave. , College Park, Ga. Advance tickets are $11. Gates open Saturday at sunrise.

Happy Hour

THE BACKDOOR. From 4:30 to 6 p.m., beer is 60 cents a bottle (75 cents for imports). Most drinks are $1.00. Located in the Forest Motel, 3111 Two Notch Road.

THE BOILER ROOM. Chug your beer here from 5 to 7 p.m. for 40 cents a 10-ounce mug. Most drinks are $1.10. Located in Downunder Columbia.

BOULEVARD LOUNGE. Best sippin' time here is from 5 until 7 p.m. when beer is 25 cents for a 9-ounce mug and 10 cents off for each can. No minibottles. Located at 4407 Ft. Jackson Blvd.

CAMPUS CLUB SOUTH. If you got the time.... The beer is cheap from 11 a.m. until 6 p.m. 25 cents a 10-ounce mug, $1.50 a pitcher. No mini-bottles. Located at 900 Main St.

DON'S. From 4 to 7 p.m., beer is 15 cents a 9-ounce mug. Don's reportedly has the only T.V. Hockey Game on the East Coast, for you experts at T.V. Ping-Pong. At 807 Harden St.

DOWNSTAIRS PLAZA. Dark Budweiser for 20 cents a 10-ounce mug is the loss- leader here from 2 to 5 p.m. or $1.50 a 64-ounce pitcher. No minibottles. Located at 625 Main St.

FOUNTAIN BLEAU INN. Drink your beer for 35 cents a 10-ounce mug or 50 cents a bottle from 5 to 7 p.m. on Monday and Thursday. At 5321 Farrow Road.

THE FORUM. All those law students keep the atmosphere a bit heady at times, but the beer's still good. Weekdays from 5:30 to 7 p.m. and Saturdays 1 to 6 p.m. beer is 25 cents a 9-ounce mug and $1.50 a 64-ounce pitcher. All drinks are 25 cents off their regular price. Located in the Senate Plaza Apartments at 1520 Senate St.

THE GASLITE LOUNGE. From 5 to 6 p.m. beer is 20 cents a 10-ounce mug and $1.50 a pitcher. From 5 to 7 p.m., drinks are $1.00 a bottle. Located on Rosewood Dr.

THE GREEN OLIVE. The beer costs the same, but from 4 to 6 p.m. the folks here sell their drinks for 75 cents each. At 4200 Two Notch Road.

LEANING TOWER LOUNGE. Inside the Italian House restaurant at 1572 Sunnyside Drive adjacent to Richland Mall, from 5 to 6 p.m. Monday through Friday, the draft Michelob flows for 40 cents a mug. Drinks are $1.00-$1.30.

THE LOBBY. New Happy Hours here next week. From 5 to 7:30 p.m. beer is 35 cents a 10-ounce mug and drinks are $1.10 when there's no live entertainment. Located on the corner of Main and Gervais.

THE MATADOR. From 5 to 7 p.m. the beer is 25 cents a 9-ounce mug. Also plenty of free cheese and crackers. Located at 322 Bush River Road.

THE OTHER PLACE. Beer is 15 cents a 9-ounce mug and $1.50 a pitcher from 4 to 7 p.m. No minibottles. Located at 1354 Rosewood Drive.

THE SCARLET PUMPERNICKEL. Not a bad place to be between 5 and 7:30 p.m. Michelob draft is 40 cents a mug, with every fourth mug free. Drinks run from $1.50 to $3.50 with every third drink $1.00. In Downunder Columbia.

SOHO LTD. From 5 to 7 p.m. drinks are 75 cents for ladies and $1.00 for male persons. Beer is 25 cents a 9 ounce mug and there are some free munchies around. In Downunder Columbia.

THE STAGE DOOR. Beer is 30 cents a 9-ounce mug of Michelob from 4:30 to 6:30 p.m. At 634 Harden St.

THE THREE CHAIRMEN. From 5 to 7 p.m. beer is 25 cents a 10-ounce mug and $2.00 a pitcher. Highballs are $1.40 and fancy drinks run $1.55. Located at 1824 Edmund Highway (Airport Road).

TWILITE LOUNGE. Quickly becoming the hang-out of the Columbia media set. From 5 to 7 p.m. the 9-ounce mugs are filled and re-filled for 15 cents a shot and $1.00 a pitcher. No minibottles. Located at 1928 Rosewood.